

FOD

- To Pallas high the foaming bowl he crown'd,
And sprinkl'd large libations on the ground. *Pope's Odyssey.*
Upon a foaming horse
There follow'd frait a man of royal port. *Rowe.*
2. To be in rage; to be violently agitated.
He foameth, and gnasheth with his teeth. *Mar. ix. 18.*
Fo'amy. *adj.* [from foam.] Covered with foam; frothy.
More white than Neptune's foamy face,
When struggling rocks he would embrace. *Sidney, b. ii.*
Behold how high the foamy billows ride!
The winds and waves are on the juster side. *Dryden.*
FOB. *n. f.* [from *fuppe*, *fupfack*, German.] A small pocket.
Who pick'd a fab at holding forth,
And where a watch for half the worth
May be redeem'd. *Hudibras, p. ii. cant. 3.*
When were the dice with more profusion thrown?
The well-fill'd fab, not empty'd now alone. *Dryd. Juven.*
He put his hand into his fab, and presented me in his name
with a tobacco-flopper. *Addison's Spectator.*
There were two pockets which we could not enter; these
he called his fobs: they were two large slits cut into the top of
his middle cover, but squeezed close by the pressure of his
belly. *Gulliver's Travels.*
Orphans around his bed the lawyer fees,
And takes the plaintiff's and defendant's fees;
His fellow pick-purse, watching for a job,
Fancies his fingers in the cully's fob. *Swift.*
To Fob. *v. a.* [from *fuppen*, German.]
1. To cheat; to trick; to defraud.
I think it is scurvy, and begin to find myself fob'd in
it. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
Shall there be a gallows standing in England when thou art
king, and resolution thus fob'd as it is with the rusty curb of
old father antick law. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. i.*
He goes pressing forward, 'till he was fobbed again with
another story. *L'Estrange.*
2. To Fob off. To shift off; to put aside with an artifice; to
delude by a trick.
You must not think
To fob off our disgraces with a tale. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
For they, poor knaves, were glad to cheat,
To get their wives and children meat;
But these will not be fob'd off so,
They must have wealth and power too. *Hudibras, p. i.*
By a Ravenna vintner once betray'd,
So much for wine and water mix'd I paid;
But when I thought the purchas'd liquor mine,
The rascal fob'd me off with only wine. *Addison.*
Being a great lover of country sports, I absolutely deter-
mined not to be a minister of state, nor to be fob'd off with a
garter. *Addison's Freilholder, No. 3.*
FOCAL. *adj.* [from *focus*.] Belonging to the focus. See
Focus.
Schellhammer demandeth whether the convexity or con-
cavity of the drum collects rays into a focal point, or scatters
them. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*
FOCIL. *n. f.* [from *facile*, French.] The greater or less bone between
the knee and ankle, or elbow and wrist.
The fracture was of both the facils of the left leg. *Wife.*
FOCILLATION. *n. f.* [from *facille*, Lat.] Comfort; support. *Dict.*
FOCUS. *n. f.* [Latin.]
1. [In optics.] The focus of a glass is the point of convergence
or concourse, where the rays meet and cross the axis after their
refraction by the glass. *Harris.*
The point from which rays diverge, or to which they con-
verge, may be called their focus. *Newton's Opt.*
2. Focus of a Parabola. A point in the axis within the figure,
and distant from the vertex by a fourth part of the parameter,
or latus rectum. *Harris.*
3. Focus of an Ellipsis. A point towards each end of the
longer axis; from whence two right lines being drawn to any
point in the circumference, shall be together equal to that
longer axis. *Harris.*
4. Focus of the Hyperbola. A point in the principal axis,
within the opposite hyperbola's; from which if any two right
lines are drawn, meeting in either of the opposite hyperbolas,
the difference will be equal to the principal axis. *Dict.*
FODDER. *n. f.* [from *foðre*, *foðer*, Saxon.] Dry food stored up
for cattle against winter.
Their cattle, starving for want of fodder, corrupted the
air. *Kneller's History of the Turks.*
Being not to be raised without wintering, they will help to
force men into improvement of land by a necessity of
fodder. *Temple.*
Of grass and f dder thou defraud'st the dams,
And of their mothers dugs the starving lambs. *Dryd. Virgil.*
To FODDER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To feed with dry food.
Natural earth is taken the first half spit from just under the
turf of the best pasture ground, in a place that has been well
foddered on. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*
From winter keep,
Well fodder'd in the stalls, thy tender sheep. *Dryd. Virgil.*

FOI

- A farm of fifty pound hath commonly three barns, with as
many cowyards to fodder cattle in. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
Straw will do well enough to fodder with. *Mortim. Hub.*
FODDERER. *n. f.* [from *fodder*.] He who fodders cattle.
FOE. *n. f.* [from *fah*, Saxon; *foe*, Scottish.]
1. An enemy in war.
Ere he had established his throne,
He fought great battles with his savage foes,
In which he them defeated ever more. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*
Never but one more was either like
To meet to great a foe. *Milton.*
2. A persecutor; an enemy in common life.
God's benison go with you, and with those
That would make good of bad, and friends of foes. *Shakesp.*
Forc'd by thy worth, thy foe in death become;
Thy friend has lodg'd thee in a costly tomb. *Dryden's Fab.*
Thy defects to know,
Make use of ev'ry friend, and ev'ry foe. *Pope.*
3. An opponent; an ill-wisher.
He that considers and enquires into the reason of things, is
counted a foe to received doctrines. *Watt's Imp. of the Mind.*
FO'EMAN. *n. f.* [from *fie* and *man*.] Enemy in war; antago-
nist. An obsolete word.
Here haunts that fiend, and does his daily foil;
Therefore henceforth be at your keeping well,
And ever ready for your foe-man fell. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
What valiant foemen, like to Autumn's corn,
Have we mow'd down in top of all their pride? *Sb. H. VI.*
FOETUS. *n. f.* [Latin.] The child in the womb after it is
perfectly formed: but before, it is called embryo. *Quincy.*
A fetus, in the mother's womb, differs not much from the
state of a vegetable. *Locke.*
FOG. *n. f.* [from *fog*, Danish, a storm.] A thick mist; a moist
dense vapour near the surface of the land or water.
Infect her beauty,
You fensuck'd fogs, drawn by the pow'rful fun,
To fall and blast her pride. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
Lester mists and fogs than those which covered Greece with
so long darkness, present great alterations in the sun and
moon. *Raleigh's History of the World.*
Fly, fly, prophane fogs! far hence fly away;
Taint not the pure streams of the spring day
With your dull influence: it is for you
To fit and scoule upon night's heavy brow. *Crahan.*
Fogs we frequently observe after sun-setting, even in
our hottest months. *Woodward's Natural History.*
FOG. *n. f.* [from *fogium*, low Latin. *Gramen in foresta regis locatur*
pro foggio. Leges forest. Scitica.] Aftergrass; grass which
grows in Autumn after the hay is mown.
FOGGILY. *adv.* [from *foggy*.] Mistily; darkly; cloudily.
FOGGINESS. *n. f.* [from *foggy*.] The state of being dark or
misty; cloudiness; mistiness.
FOGGY. *adj.* [from *fog*.]
1. Misty; cloudy; dank; full of moist vapours.
Alas! while we are wrapt in foggy mist
Of our self-love, so passions do deceive,
We think they hurt, when most they do assist. *Sidney, b. ii.*
And Phœbus flying so, most shameful fight,
His blushing face in foggy cloud implays,
And hides for shame. *Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. 6.*
Whence have they this mettle?
Is not their climate foggy, raw and dull? *Shakesp. Henry V.*
Let not air be too gross, nor too penetrative; not subject
to any foggy noisomeness, from fens or marshes near adjoining.
About Michaelmas, the weather fair, and by no means
foggy, retire your rarest plants. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*
2. Cloudy in understanding; dull.
FOH. *interj.* [from *fah*, Saxon, an enemy.] An interjection
of abhorrence: as if one should at sight of any thing hated
cry out a foe!
Not to affect many proposed matches
Of her own clime, complexion and degree,
Whereto we see in all things nature tends,
Foh! one may smell in such a will most rank.
Foh! one may smell in such a will most rank.
Foul disproportion, thoughts unnatural. *Shakesp. Othello.*
FOIBLE. *n. f.* [French.] A weak side; a blind side; a
failing.
He knew the foibles of human nature. *Freind's Hist. of Phys.*
The witty men sometimes have sense enough to know their
own foible, and therefore they craftily shun the attacks of
argument. *Watt's Logic.*
To FOIL. *v. a.* [from *offaler*, to wound, old French.] To put to
the worst; to defeat, though without a complete victory.
Amazement seiz'd
The rebel thrones; but greater rage to see
Thus foil'd their mightiest. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi.*
Leader of those armies bright,
Which but th' omnipotent none could have foil'd! *Milton.*
Yet these subject not: I to thee disclose
What inward thence I feel, not therefore foil'd:
Who meet with various objects, from the sense

FOI

- Variouly representing; yet still free,
Approve the best, and follow what I approve. *Milt. P. Lost.*
Strange, that your fingers should the pencil foil, *Waller.*
Without the help of colours or of oil!
He had been foil'd in the cure, and had left it to nature. *Wifeman's Surgery.*
In their conflicts with sin they have been so often foil'd,
that they now despair of ever getting the day. *Calamy's Serm.*
Virtue, disdain, despair, I oft have try'd;
And, foil'd, have with new arms my foe defy'd. *Dryden.*
But I, the comfort of the Thunderer;
Have wag'd a long and unsuccessful war;
With various arts and arms in vain have toil'd,
And by a mortal man at length am foil'd. *Dryden's Æn.*
FOIL. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. A defeat; a miscarriage; an advantage gained without a
complete conquest.
We of thy cunning had no diffidence;
One sudden foil shall never breed distrust. *Shakesp. Hen. VI.*
Whoever overthrew his mate in such fort, as that either
his back, or the one shoulder, and contrary heel do touch the
ground, shall be accounted to give the fall: if he be endan-
gered, and make a narrow escape, it is called a foil. *Carew.*
So after many a foil the tempter proud,
Renewing fresh assaults, amidst his pride,
Fell whence he stood to see his victor fall. *Milton's P. Lost.*
When age shall level me to impotence,
And sweating pleasure leave me on the foil.
Death never won a stake with greater toil,
Nor e'er was fate so near a foil. *Dryden.*
2. [Feuille, French.] Leaf; gilding.
A stately palace, built of squared brick,
Which cunningly was without mortar laid,
Whose walls were high, but nothing strong nor thick,
And golden foil all over them display'd. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
Fame is no plant that grows on mortal soil,
Nor in the glittering foil
Set off to th' world, nor in broad rumour lies. *Milton.*
3. Something of another colour near which jewels are set to
raise their lustre.
As the black silk cap on him begun
To set for foil of his milk-white to serve.
Like bright metal on a fullen ground,
My reformation glittering o'er my fault,
Shall show more goodly, and attract more eyes,
Than that which hath no foil to set it off. *Shak. Hen. IV.*
The fullen passage of thy weary steps
Esteem a foil, wherein thou art to set
The precious jewel of thy home. *Shakespeare.*
'Tis the property of all true diamonds to unite the foil
closely itself, and thereby better augment its lustre: the foil is
a mixture of mastic and burnt ivory. *Grew's Museum.*
Hector has a foil to set him off: we are perpetually op-
posing the incontinence of Paris to the temperance of Hector.
Notes on the Odyssey.
4. [From *fuiller*, French.] A blunt sword used in fencing.
He that plays the king shall be welcome; his majesty shall
have tribute of me: the adventurous knight shall use his foil
and target. *Shak. Hamlet.*
FOILER. *n. f.* [from *foil*.] One who has gained advantage
over another.
To FOIN. *v. n.* [from *poindre*, Fr. *Skinner*.] To push in fencing.
He hew'd, and lash'd, and foil'd, and thunder'd blows,
And every way did seek into his life;
Ne plate, ne mail, could ward so mighty throws,
But yielded passage to his cruel knife. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*
He cares not what mischief he doth, if his weapon be out:
he will foil like any devil; he will spare neither man, woman,
nor child. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. i.*
Then both, no moment lost, at once advance
Against each other, arm'd with sword and lance:
They lash, they foil, they pass, they strive to bore
Their corsets, and the thinnest parts explore. *Dryden.*
FOIN. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A thrust; a push.
FOININGLY. *adv.* [from *foin*.] In a pushing manner.
FOISON. *n. f.* [from *foison*, Saxon.] Plenty; abundance. A word
now out of use.
Pay justly thy tithes, whatsoever thou be,
That God may in blessing send foison to thee. *Tuff. Hub.*
Be wilful to kill, and unskillful to store,
And look for no foison, I tell thee before. *Tuffer's Husband.*
Nature should bring forth,
Of its own kind, all foison, all abundance,
To feed my innocent people. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
As those that feed grow full, as blossoming time
That from the seedness the bare fallow brings
To teeming foison; so her plenteous womb
Expresseth his full tilth and husbandry. *Shak. Meas. for Meas.*
To FOIST. *v. a.* [from *foister*, French.] To infect by forgery.
Left negligence or partiality might admit or foist in abuses
and corruption, an archdeacon was appointed to take account
of their doings. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

FOL

- Forge law, and foist it into some by-place
Of some old rotten roll. *Dryden's Den Sebastian.*
FO'ISTINESS. *n. f.* [from *foisty*.] Fastidious; mouldiness.
Dress mustard, and lay it in cellar up sweet,
Left foistiness make it for table unmeet. *Tuff. Husbandry.*
FO'ISTY. *adj.* [See FUSTY.] Mouldy; foisty.
FOLD. *n. f.* [from *fold*, Saxon.]
1. The ground in which sheep are confined.
His eyes he open'd, and beheld a field
Part arable and tilth; whereon were fleaves
New reap'd; the other part, sheepwalks and fold. *Milton.*
In thy book record their groans,
Who were thy sheep, and in their ancient fold
Slain. *Milton.*
2. The place where sheep are housed.
Time drives the flocks from field to fold,
When rivers rage and rocks grow cold;
And Philomel becometh dumb,
And all complaint of cares to come. *Raleigh.*
3. The flock of sheep.
And this you see I scarcely drag along,
Who yearning on the rocks has left her young,
The hope and promise of my failing fold. *Dryden's Virgil.*
4. A limit; a boundary.
Secure from meeting, they're distinctly roll'd;
Nor leave their seats, and pass the dreadful fold. *Creech.*
5. [From *fold*, Saxon.] A double; a complication; an invo-
lution; one part added to another; one part doubled upon
another.
She in this trice of time
Commits a thing to monstrous, to dismantle
So many folds of favour! *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
The ancient Egyptian mummies were shrouded in a num-
ber of folds of linen, besmeared with gums. *Bacon's N. Hist.*
Not with indented wave,
Prone on the ground, as since; but on his rear
Circular base of rising fold, that tower'd
Fold above fold, a furling maze! *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Let the draperies be nobly spread upon the body, and let
the folds be large: the parts should be often traversed by the
flowing of the folds. *Dryden's Dufreshoy.*
With fear and wonder seiz'd, the crowd beholds
The gloves of death, with seven distinguish'd folds
Of tough bull hides. *Dryden's Virg. Æn.*
The inward coat of a lion's stomach has stronger folds than
a human, but in other things not much different. *Arbutnot.*
6. From the foregoing signification is derived the use of fold in
composition. Fold signifies the same quantity added: as, two
fold, twice the quantity; twenty fold, twenty times repeated.
But other fell into good ground, and brought forth fruit;
some an hundred fold, some sixty fold, some thirty fold. *Matt.*
At last appear
Hell bounds, high reaching to the horrid roof,
And thrice three fold the gates: three folds were bras,
Three iron, three of adamant rock. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*
Their martyr'd blood and adhes sow
O'er all th' Italian fields, where still doth sway
The triple tyrant; that from these may grow
A hundred fold. *Milton.*
To FOLD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To shut sheep in the fold.
The star that bids the shepherd fold,
Now the top of heav'n doth hold. *Milton.*
We see that the folding of sleep helps ground, as well by
their warmth as by their compost. *Bacon's Natural History.*
She in pens his flocks will fold,
And then produce her dairy store,
With wine to drive away the cold,
And unbought dainties of the poor. *Dryden's Horace.*
2. [from *fold*, Saxon.] To double; to complicate.
As a vesture shalt thou fold them up. *Heb. i. 17.*
Yet a little sleep, a little slumber, a little folding of the
hands to sleep. *Prov. vi. 10.*
They be folden together as thorns. *Nab. i. 10.*
I have seen her rise from her bed, unlock her closet, take
forth paper, fold it, write upon't, read it, seal it, and again
return to bed. *Shakespeare.*
Conscious of its own impotence, it folds its arms in despair,
and sits curling in a corner. *Collier of Envy.*
Both furl their sails, and strip them for the fight;
Their fold'd sheets dismiss the useless air. *Dryd. Ann. Mir.*
3. To inclose; to include; to shut.
We will defend and fold him in our arms. *Shak. Rich. II.*
Witness my son, now in the shade of death,
Whose bright outshining beams thy cloudy wrath
Hath in eternal darkness fold'd up. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*
The fires i' th' lowest hell fold in the people! *Shak. Coriol.*
To FOLD. *v. n.* To close over another of the same kind; to
join with another of the same kind.
The two leaves of the one door were folding, and the two
leaves of the other door were folding. *1 Kings vi. 22.*
FOLIACEOUS.